

We see nothing in the discussion upon the bill of Mr. Paris Binkins, proposing to levy a tax of two mills upon the people of Edgedfield, for the benefit of persons discharged from employment because of their having exercised their political rights and privileges, which throws any additional light upon the subject. There are no facts produced which sustain the allegation. There is no statement made of the number of persons thrown out of employment for this alleged cause. No proof that so large a sum as \$3,000 would be required. Nor is there a single reason given why the property of persons who are in no way connected with these laborers, who perhaps never saw or heard of them, should be taken from them for their use and behoof. It is a bold, naked, unstained proposition to seize upon the property of the people of Edgedfield and give it to idlers. And the effect of such spoliation of property-holders, not only upon them as an injustice and wrong, but upon the recipients of the bounty as an invitation to thriftlessness and dependence, has evidently never entered the heads of those who concocted this measure. No better plan could be fixed upon to generate and encourage a class of professional idlers. Such a bill, if adopted, would be a premium upon idleness, systematic discontent and vagrancy. Its effect would soon spread beyond the limits of Edgedfield, and embrace the whole State. Pretended persecutions for political opinions would become valuable stock in trade, in which, instead of from their honest labor, men would essay to make their living. It was well then, that the bill was laid on the table. But it is impossible to view with any more favor, the motion made by Speaker Elliott in connection with the matter, instructing the Judiciary Committee to ascertain if combinations, such as are named in the bill, can be punished by existing laws; and if they cannot, to report what additional legislation is necessary to reach them. There are no combinations reported to the General Assembly upon which the committee can take the required action. The fact that they are "named" in the bill is hardly enough. Besides, what right has the Legislature of South Carolina to interfere with the relations of any classes of citizens to each other in business? It would hardly undertake to dictate to bankers, merchants and manufacturers whom they should engage as clerks and assistants. No more should it presume to compel the land-holders to employ any particular class. The merchant avails himself of the services of such persons as he thinks will advance his interests, and no one can question, or has ever questioned, his right in the premises. The right of the land-holder is just as sacred. If not, why not? Why should he, more than any one else, be required to give reasons for his conduct in the management of his business? Why should the idea be entertained that he alone can be compelled to retain persons in his employment whom it may not suit him to keep? And why should any human being out of a mad-house suppose that business arrangements which are dictated and compelled can be profitable and satisfactory to either employer or employee? It is obvious enough to any fair-minded man that farmers, as well as merchants or bankers, will seek, rather than refuse, the labor of those who have the will and capacity to advance their business interests and add to their profits. The same instinct and judgment will infallibly lead them to sever their connection with such as are unprofitable, as will not work faithfully, as are themselves discontented and breed discontent around them. Mr. Elliott's instructions to the Judiciary Committee will engage them in a very questionable and unprofitable inquiry. What are called combinations exist all over the world and in all kinds of business. Manufacturers combine to reduce prices of labor, or to run on short time. Operatives combine to demand a certain fixed price, and sometimes to hinder others from taking less. Planters combine to plant more or less cotton than usual. Laborers combine to ask higher wages for their work, and to induce others to join them in the demand. Why should combinations be regarded as political, and in an unfriendly light in one case, and not in all? But we are not defending unlawful or injurious combinations. We are treating only of such understandings between men and

negotiations as are natural, allowable and necessary, restraints upon which would violate the rights of the citizen, injure him in his goods and work harm to his prosperity. We might properly inquire whether a political party, by its numbers and organization in charge of the great interests of a State, has a right to enter into combinations and arrangements to exclude from offices of power, trust and profit, those citizens who do not belong to it, and may not choose to co-operate with it? But nothing is so common as this? We know well what it is in South Carolina. Yet the right is exercised by a less just tenure than a similar right on the part of individual citizens, should they choose to assert it. The offices in the gift or under the control of an administration, are not the property of party or clique, but of the community at large.

On the other hand, a farmer's land is his own territory, inherited from his ancestors, or bought from the proceeds of his labor, and no one can control him in reference to it any more than without process of law he can enter the house which is his castle. Look at the history of the party miscalled Republican in this State for the last seven years. It has used every possible device, exhausted all means of elections, appointments and combinations to keep down and out of public position the citizens who support the Government and pay the taxes, and confessedly most competent, by training, education, character and stake in the country, to manage public affairs. It has done this systematically, persistently, and, sometimes, rancorously. It magnifies this practice as the corner-stone of its policy. It has and claims the distinction that whatever its short-comings, whatever its lack of honesty and capacity, it has been partisan to the core. It combines always in its own interest and in the interest of its adherents. We make no complaints about it. We are only using it as an illustration. We say that, when we recall this history, when we look upon those in the public service, when we see practically carried out not only the exclusion from it, but the ostracism of the most reputable and capable citizens of a whole commonwealth for a long term of years, through party and race combinations, and the principle upon which it is done cherished as a distinction and merit above all others, it is idle for Speaker Elliott to seek causes of offence in the planting interest, in the steps they take to maintain their self-respect and the peace of their homes. They but exercise the rights of freemen in determining whom and how many laborers they will or can employ.

## THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1875.

## SENATE.

The House sent to the Senate bills to provide for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the State; to amend Section 1 of an Act for the better protection of land-owners and persons renting land to others for agricultural purposes; and to amend Acts relating thereto; to amend an Act requiring a bond from County Commissioners before entering upon the duties of their office; concurrent resolution that the General Assembly adjourn sine die February 12, 1875.

Mr. Jervey presented petition of Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company, praying an Act authorizing said company to construct a private railroad alongside St. Andrew's Road; also, presented claim of J. E. Green, Sergeant-at-Arms, for services rendered, and sundry articles furnished the Senate.

Mr. Nash presented petitions of F. W. McMaster, trustee for J. T. Weston, praying authority to redeem certain lands, and for new assessment; N. E. Edwards, praying payment of claim for services rendered by order Superintendent of Education, for taking school census; S. W. McKenzie, of Richland, praying a refund of taxes overpaid.

Mr. Whitmore presented claims of Darlington Southerner, for advertising; also, presented annual report of Secretary of Board of Trustees State Agricultural College and Mechanical Institute.

Mr. Nash, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the following, with recommendation that they do not pass: Bills to authorize County Commissioners of Richland to levy and collect a special tax to pay past due indebtedness; to reduce salary of members of the Legislature, and limit time of session; and recommended passage of the following: Bill to make appropriation for payment of Commissioners, Managers and Clerks of General Election, held on third day of November, A. D. 1874; joint resolutions authorizing County Commissioners of Sumter to pay claims of Sheriffs and poor of County from tax of three mills; to relieve A. Hendrix, of Pickens County, from payment of taxes due on property destroyed by fire.

Mr. Myers, from Committee on Engrossed Bills, reported as ready for a third reading, bills to incorporate

Street Railway Company of the city of Greenville; to alter and amend charter of town of Chesterfield.

Mr. Oats introduced bill to authorize Land Commissioner to reduce prices at which lands purchased for Land Commission have been or hereafter may be sold to actual settlers.

Mr. Nash—Joint resolutions authorizing and requiring County Commissioners of Richland to pay certain accounts of J. E. Dent, Sheriff; to redeem certain lands and for a new assessment of value of said lands.

Mr. Hope introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, that all bills of a general character be printed and laid on the tables of Senators, at least one day before they come up for consideration in committee of the whole.

Report of Committee on Judiciary on bill to repeal Chapter CXXV, of General Statutes, relative to the publication of legal notices, was agreed to, after considerable debate.

Unfavorable reports of Committee on Finance on joint resolution to extend time for payment and collection of taxes in Greenville and Colleton Counties, and to postpone payment of installments and interest due upon lands purchased of the Land Commission, were agreed to.

Resolution that the Governor be requested to inform the General Assembly by what authority the United States authorities retain possession and use of the Citadel Academy of Charleston was agreed to and ordered to be sent to the House.

After executive session, adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Spencer, from Committee on Engrossed Bills, reported as engrossed for a third reading bills to prohibit a circus or any other show from exhibiting for gain within any County, without having first obtained a license from the Clerk of the Court; to regulate the practice of dentistry and protect the people against emigration in relation thereto.

Bills to shorten sessions and reduce pay of members, and providing for rebate of taxes on property destroyed by fire in the town of Orangeburg, were rejected.

Mr. Meetez—Bill to alter and amend Code of Procedure, being Title V, Part III, General Statutes.

Mr. Muller introduced a resolution, which was not agreed to, that the resolution suspending the rule and requiring this House to meet at 11 o'clock A. M., and adjourn at 3 P. M., be rescinded, and that, for the balance of this session, the House shall meet at 10 A. M. and adjourn at 3 P. M.

Mr. Leslie—Bill to locate and permanently establish County seat of Barnwell at town of Blackville.

Mr. Freeman—Bill to amend an Act to incorporate Enterprise Railroad Company, of Charleston, approved March 1, 1870, and Acts amendatory thereof.

Mr. S. Greene—Bill to amend Section 14, Chapter XLVII, Revised Statutes, relating to ferries.

Mr. Willis—Bill to enable O. C. Tracy to apply for admission to the bar.

Mr. Reedish presented report of Secretary of Board of Trustees State Agricultural College and Mechanical Institute.

Report of Committee on Contingent Accounts and Expenses on accounts of A. Sumter, Hopson & Sutphen, P. W. Kraft, J. C. Dial, Kingsland & Heath and Bowen & LaFar, was recommended to Committee on Contingent Accounts, with instructions to have abbreviated itemized accounts printed, exhibiting amounts of claims, from whom obtained, and for what purpose.

The enacting clause of a bill to amend an Act to require County Treasurer of Darlington to attend at sundry places other than the town of Darlington for the collection of taxes was stricken out.

Bill to provide for registration of all electors of this State, and to prevent fraudulent voting, was postponed and made special order for Tuesday, January 26.

A ROYAL ORGAN.—The stomach has been well named a "royal organ," since it always and controls the entire system, every gland, tissue and nerve sympathizing with it as the servants of a prince sympathize with their master. Each one of them is fed and sustained by it—even the brain itself, the centre of sensation, is absolutely dependent upon it for sustenance. Consequently, when the stomach fails to perform its all-important office, the subordinate organs also falter in their duty. The reason why Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have such wondrously beneficial effect upon the general health, and are such a reliable preventive of disease, is, that they speedily overcome weakness or disorders of the stomach, and thus insure complete nourishment of the entire system and a healthful performance of its various functions.

Unlike those stimulants whose alcoholic principle is unmodified by judicious medication, the spirituous basis of these Bitters, which is of the purest description, holds in solution herbal alteratives and invigorants to which a foremost rank has been assigned in materia medica. But it is not alone the fact that these sovereign botanic elements enter into the composition of the Bitters that constitutes them such a benign tonic and corrective, but also that they are so happily combined that the full effect of each is exerted upon the disordered or debilitated system. The digestive and secretory organs are the first to experience their beneficent operation, which extends, by sympathy, to the brain, the nerves and the circulation. The influence thus exerted is fruitful of those great salutary results which have built up the reputation of this truly national medicine.

Our Market.—Subscribe for the Phoenix—don't borrow.

Transient advertisements and notices must be paid for in advance.

Remember the benefit for Mr. Cramer Thursday night.

All goods marked down five per cent. at Hardy Solomon's.

"Lucretia Borgia," for Cramer's benefit, on Thursday night.

Clara Wildman, as Lucretia Borgia, Thursday night.

Messrs. R. D. Senn & Son claim the finest butter in town. Try it.

F. J. Wildman, as Genarro, Thursday night.

Cramer, as Gubetta and the Duke, Thursday night.

Five tierces Davis' diamond ham, of this season's cure, just received at Hardy Solomon's.

Sweet cider can be obtained at reduced price, at the store of John Agnew & Son.

The flunder of a far cape will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.

About \$3,000 was sold at the meeting of the Capital Building and Loan Association, last night—prices 30%, 29 and 27.

Excursion tickets to Charleston are now being sold by the South Carolina Railroad Company, to accommodate visitors to the races.

Aunt Cheney Golden, who is well known in this community, proposes to act as a monthly nurse. She can be found on Gates street, near Bridge.

Job printing of every kind, from a miniature visiting card to a four-sheet poster, turned out, at short notice, from PHENIX office. Try us.

Superintendent Solomon has furnished us with the "one thing needful" for passing over his line—South Carolina Railroad—for 1875.

President Davega, of the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad, will accept our thanks for a "complimentary" over his line.

Five hundred barrels of "Solomon's Fancy" flour, just received. Now is the time to buy, as flour is cheaper than in ten years, at Hardy Solomon's.

We are gratified to learn that Gen. Samuel McGowan, of Abbeville, who was so severely injured by a fall on the ice, several weeks ago, is able to be about.

The fancy family flour sold by John Agnew & Son is the best in market, and is sold at the lowest price. Their stock of groceries is very complete and prices low down. New layer raisins in quarter boxes are retailed at \$1.

The Schuetzen ball comes off to-night, in Irwin's Hall. All the necessary arrangements have been completed and a delightful time is anticipated. The club have a number of costumes still on hand.

Our neighbor, Mrs. Hoffman, has received a fresh lot (or a lot of fresh) sashings, which are tip-top. The price is low. Fruits, vegetables and good things of various kinds, are being constantly received.

The reduction in the price of gas is favorably received by the citizens and is decidedly liberal on the part of the gas company. At the present price, kerosene and other fluids must depreciate.

Our Methodist friends are speculating in "futures." They desire, through the aid of the Choral Union, to give a concert for the benefit of Washington Street Church; but the weather continues so unsettled that the proposed entertainment must be classed with that style of stocks.

The Governor has made the following appointments: Notaries Public—T. E. Raynor, Colleton, and H. A. DeSausseur, Charleston. Trial Justice—J. Frank Sloan, Oconee. Health Officer—S. B. Thompson, M. D., Hilton Head. Angus P. Brown, nominated as Trial Justice for Aiken, was rejected by the Senate.

STATE GRANGE.—We call attention to an address to the Grangers of South Carolina, in reference to the meeting of the National Grange at Charleston, from Major Thomas Taylor, Master of the State Grange. The occasion promises to be one of great interest and profit.

KATIE PUTNAM.—This charming little actress performed to a full house, last night. The beautiful opera of the "Child of the Regiment" was the attraction; followed by the "Little Rebel." The company is a remarkably good one, and the audience was well repaid for the time and money invested. To-night, Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop" will be played—Miss Putnam personating two characters, Little Nell and the Marchioness. All who can possibly do so, should attend, as such opportunities are rare. Secured seats at the Wheeler House.

SOUTH CAROLINA—FINE CLIMATE AND ORNAMENTAL LANDS—WHAT THE STATE WANTS.—The following, written by

Mr. C. North, who intends making this city his future home, and to whose advertisement in another column we call the attention of our subscribers who have property to sell, we clip from the New York Weekly Times:

Beautiful for situation is this city set upon a hill; beautiful the prospect, East, West and South—Northward limited by rising ground and forest toward the mountains. Beautiful the bright sun-shine by day and the cloudless star-lit skies by night. Balm and bland this winter air. What a lovely climate to live in! What a delightful country for tourists to investigate! Ah, Arcadians are rare! "Dis-tance lends enchantment to the view."

On closer inspection, those felicitous fair from some lofty height, are "old field," or poorly-tilled cotton or corn fields, or perhaps broom-sedge, weeds and briars. Those splendid groves are worthless pines. Here are dilapidated fences, unpainted buildings and no green velvet lawns, (unfortunately, the latter almost an impossibility) Instead of cattle upon a thousand hills, there are thousands of hills with no cattle at all. Like a hub in the centre of the State, this beautiful little city has railroads radiating to all parts of the State and beyond her borders.

With a water power sufficient to turn millions of spindles to manufacture the cotton centre here, with miles of canal, a race-way already constructed, it turns a single grist mill and pumps water to a small reservoir on Arsenal Hill. Practically it is locked up, and the key in Rhode Island. There is undoubtedly some unproductive land in this State, but there is a vast area that will compare favorably with the North or West. Take from the Northern or Eastern States the rocky ranges and mountains, and what proportion of acreage is left? Take from this State the sand hills and swamps and the reduction is small in comparison. Even the sandy portions produce melons, potatoes, the peach and grape, and with proper cultivation, fine crops of cotton. But why reject the swamps at all? The rice swamps of the Black, Pee Dee and Waccama Rivers are the most remunerative in the State, or were "befo' the war," and will be so again when the proprietors learn to trunk them with concrete pipes and rust-proof gates that will last for centuries, and underdrain so as to plant the whole field and reap it with a McCormick or some other reaper, and cart it with wagons, instead of "toting" it on the head of some "colored brother or sister," or better still, turn them into irrigated meadows, and solve the labor question as far as the rice fields are concerned.

There are in sight of this city bottom lands in natural fertility equal to the Walkill or Mohawk Valleys, waiting purchasers at \$5 to \$10 per acre, including improvements, and a better market for all productions than any at the North, particularly for hay. Large land-holders offer to subdivide their lands, and sell for \$1 each alternate farms to energetic men with means to improve them. What is the reason present proprietors do not thrive? Want of will, skill and money. It was a stunning blow to be at once deprived of everything but their real estate, and a puls of debt on that, perhaps. Bad government is the reason given here. Miserable government, indeed, to paralyze a whole people. But a brighter day is dawning. A better government was inaugurated with the inaugural of Gov. Chamberlain. Eyes are brightening and confidence returning. It is dead low water now in South Carolina. On the 1st day of January, 1875, the flood commences. Who will be the first to launch his boat upon the rising waters? From this city Northward, the climate is entirely healthy, and although the thermometer to-day, (December 28), is above seventy degrees, the summers are not oppressive. We want 5,000 mechanics and manufacturers to build houses, mills and machinery. With the best timber for furniture, wagons, carriages, agricultural implements and household wooden-ware, all, or nearly all, come from some other State. There is a fortune here for some broom-maker. We want 10,000 energetic farmers to buy these cheap, good lands, and by skill and improved implements make them model farms, and drive out of the State or into the fire plows patented in the days of Romulus. We want better fruit, and more of it, and a better cultivation of everything. We want more schools and school teachers. We want 50,000 good books to drive out the 100,000 dime novels. Within the first are apples of gold; in the other, corruption, debauchery, theft, murder. We want 50,000 copies and more of the Weekly Times, with its well-written or selected articles and news, and whole ample page of choice agricultural instruction, alone worth double its cost. When this beautiful country is developed as it should be and will be, then this central city of 10,000 will double and quadruple its inhabitants, and the whole land be a delight to dwell in.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—Northern mail opens 6.30 A. M., 3 P. M.; closes 11 A. M., 6 P. M. Charleston opens 8 A. M., 5.30 P. M.; closes 8 A. M., 6 P. M. Western opens 6 A. M., 1 P. M.; closes 6, 1.30 P. M. Greenville opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6 A. M. Wilmington opens 4 P. M.; closes 10.30 A. M. On Sunday open from 2.30 to 3.30 P. M.

DEATH OF AN OLD QUEEN.—Mrs. Eliza Fleming, an old resident of Columbia, departed this life on Monday night, at the advanced age of eighty. Mrs. Fleming was a native of County Monaghan, Ireland. She was the mother-in-law of Mr. John Agnew.

SUPREME COURT, TUESDAY, January 19, 1875.—The Court met at 10 A. M. Present—Chief Justice Moses and Associate Justices Wright and Willard.

Rose et al., executors, vs. Huger et al., and Lowndes vs. Isard et al. Mr. B. McCrady, Sr., resumed and concluded his argument for appellants.

Caroline A. Bollman, administratrix, appellant, vs. Behrend Bollman, respondent. Mr. Corbin was heard for appellant.

At 3 P. M., the Court adjourned until Wednesday, 20th, 10 A. M.

## LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. H. Heinibach—Garden Seed, &c. C. F. Jackson—Dry Goods. Geo. North—Real Estate Wanted. Katie Putnam—New Opera House. Richland Lodge, No. 39, A. F. M. R. D. Senn & Son—Butler. J. N. Robson—Gosno.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, JANUARY 19.—Hendrix House—L. B. Bates, Newberry; W. M. Absher, N. C.; J. W. Moore, Texas; W. M. Johnson, city; F. M. Warramaker, Orangeburg; J. D. Radcliffe, N. Y.; Mrs. McMillan, S. C.; T. B. Jeter, Union; H. A. Gibson, Fairfield; W. W. Legg, B. Rogers, Chester.

Mansion House—Owen Smith, Hard-mercable; J. M. Lottick, S. C.; D. O. Kirkley, Camden; John R. Williams, Anderson; Geo. W. Curtis, J. R. Rothrock, Chester; John Morrison, Hardmercable; Rufus Horton, Raleigh; C. F. Dorsey, city; J. S. Bowers, Newberry.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable," deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that Consumption can be cured, and that it has been cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck, himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed, at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforementioned medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists. Jan 9 +13

FURCHGOTT, BEEDICT & Co., CHARLESTON, S. C.—EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS—Best Extraordinary Prints, 6c. up. Long Cloth, from 6c. up. Sheetings, 80c. up. Wool Flannel, 25c. up. Fine Dress Goods and Alpaccas, 25c. up. Wool Blankets, \$1.85 per pair up. Full lines of Jeans, Cassimeres, Cloths, Ribbons and every variety of Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Furs, House-keeping Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Rugs, etc. Keeping the largest and best selected stock South, we can, with confidence, assure our friends and the public, that by purchasing of us, by order, or personally, they will save from 20 to 25 per cent. Samples sent on application. All retail orders over \$10 sent free of charge. Goods sent C. O. D. Make remittances by P. O. Order, Draft, or per Express. Branches at Atlanta, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla., where goods can be obtained at same prices. J1

BE JUST TO YOURSELF AND GENEROUS TO YOUR WIFE.—Keep your farm accounts correctly and regularly in the "Rural Accountant," and give your wife a copy of the "Carolina Housewife." The large sale of the Rural Accountants has enabled the publishers, Walker, Evans & Cogswell, Charleston, S. C., to stereotype the forms, and thus reduce the cost. They now offer the small size at \$1, and the large at \$1.50, per mail, postage prepaid. The Carolina Housewife in Miss Rutledge's established cookery book, and should be in every house in Carolina. J1

The following telegram from Speaker Wiltz to President Grant is a very palpable hit:

"Seeing from your message that the interference by the military on Monday, the 4th instant, with the organization of the House of Representatives of Louisiana was unauthorized by you, I, as Speaker of the said House, ask you to direct the military to restore the status existing at the time Gen. DeTroband ejected certain members from the House, in order that the House of Representatives may proceed in the discharge of its duty without molestation."